



No. \_\_\_\_\_

In the  
Supreme Court of the United States

*In re* Zakaryah A. Yashar'al, Lawful Biblical Hebrew Israelite Minister, Ambassadors etc to the Biblical Kingdom/Nation, Tribe of Judah and the Second March To Exodus Movement (SMTOEM), with a Biblical Royal International Flag, Dual American National Republics with a United States of America, several states of the union FLAG, as applied to similar situated persons,

Applicant(s),

v.

ASHELY HOPPER, in her legal official capacity as Attorney of the City of Lawrence; STEVE COLLIER, in his official capacity as Mayor of the City of Lawrence; DAVID HOFMANN, in his official capacity as Chief of Police of the City of Lawrence municipal Police Department; B. RAFTEE, in his official capacity as Supervising officer to the City of Lawrence municipal Police Department; S. BISHOP, in his official capacity as Officer of the City of Lawrence municipal Police Department, Chris EADS in his official capacity as Agent of the City of Lawrence impound; KERRY J. FORESTAL, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Marion County; RYAN MEARS, in his official capacity as Prosecutor of Marion County, Respondents.

EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF INJUNCTION PENDING THE  
FILING AND DISPOSITION OF A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF  
CERTIORARI

To the Honorable Amy C. Barrett, Justice of the United States  
and for the Circuit Justice for the Seventh Circuit

Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al  
In c/o 5868 East 71<sup>st</sup> Street Suit # 677  
Non-Domestic-Without US, 28 U.S.C. § 1746(1)  
Indianapolis, Indiana zip code exempt [DMM 602 1.3e(2)]  
Real Land North America  
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## QUESTION PRESENTED

This case involves an extraordinary attempt by municipalities, and its officers/agents, a county agency and its officers/agents in disguise as the state of Indiana to “*race/ethnicity, national origin and nationality*” discriminate in support of traffic slavery and genocide in violation of Biblical Law; the Law of Nations; Article 36 Vienna Convention on Consul Relations; Customary International Law (CIL); the United States Constitution; Federal Common Law; and Federal statute enacted by Executive Order October, 21, 1976, and September 24, 1789, by Legislature. Instead of enforcing the Congressional Commerce Claus and/or requirements, against those that actually operate in commercial activities for hire.

The question presented is:

1. Whether emergency injunction warranted in “*race/ethnicity, national origin and nationality*” discriminative compelled traffic slavery, and genocide claimed in violation of CIL contrary to statutory authority and provide a remedy in conformity with the Holy Bible natural law nonreligious beliefs and *Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain*, 542 U.S. 692 (2004)?

2. Do the First, Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution permit the dismissal of Petitioners’ claims with prejudice, on the basis of statutory, where doing so foreclosed any opportunity for Petitioners to seek retrospective and prospective relief for ongoing constitutional violations?



## PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

All parties listed in the caption and Intervenor Ahashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd.

## DECISIONS BELOW

The District Court's decision styled *State of Indiana v. Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al* denying (or having the effect of denying) a request for a permanent injunction is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

The District Court's successive decision styled *State of Indiana v. Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al* denying (or having the effect of denying) a request for a permanent injunction is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

The District Court's decision styled *State of Indiana v. Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al* denying motion stay of remand orders pending collateral and interlocutory appeal is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

The Seventh Circuit's decision styled *Zakaryah Ahcs Yashar'al v. Ashley Hopper, et al* denying the Appellants' emergency motion for injunction pending appeal without prejudice is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

## CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The Applicants have no parent corporation and no publicly held corporation owns any of their stock. No other publicly held corporation has a direct financial interest in the outcome of this litigation by reason of a franchise, lease, other profit-sharing agreement, insurance, or indemnity agreement.



## RELATED PROCEEDINGS BELOW

*United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit:*

- *Zakaryah Ahcs Yashar'al v. Ashley Hopper, et al.*, No. 21-1291 (7th Cir.) — appeal pending; emergency motion for injunction pending appeal was denied May 3, 2021
- *Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al v. Ashley Hopper, et al.*, No. 1:21-cr-027 (S.D.IND.) — order/judgment denying motion for stay was entered February 18, 2021
- *Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al v. Ashley Hopper, et al.*, No. 1:21-cr-027 (S.D.IND.) — orders/judgments denying (or having the effect of denying) a permanent injunction and/or declaratory relief were entered February 5, 2021 and on February 12, 2021
- *State of Indiana v. Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al.*, No. 49G132012-CM-037250 (Superior Court Marion County, Indiana Criminal Division 22) pending initial hearing December 12, 2020
- *City of Lawrence v. Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al.*, Civil Traffic Court Citation No. unknown December 11, 2020 transferred to Marion County Superior Court of Indiana



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EXHIBIT D – District Court’s February 05, 2021, Initial Order denying (or having the effect of denying) a request for a permanent injunction permanent injunction and/or declaratory relief

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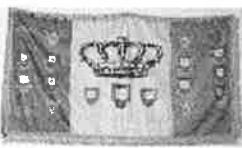
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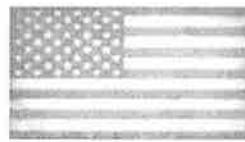


To the Honorable Amy C. Barrett, Justice of the United States  
and for the Circuit Justice for the Seventh Circuit:

Discerning and Predicting “further intolerable chaos” absent an injunction, the Respondents through positive law and color of law specified commerce traffic while commercial-activity nexus to the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2)(3), unlawful nationwide, State custom, pattern, policy and/or practices enforcement of Federal Congressional Commerce Claus requirements against a Natural Hebrew Israelite by blood (North America), dual American national republic by birth, described as “**PROVERBS** and **BYWORDS**,” in the several states of the union. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 20, 22, and 23, and 28 U.S.C. § 1651, Applicant(s) (“Petitioner(s)”), respectfully request this Court grant relief to protect the core principles of the Free Exercise Clause, and federal interest, prohibit Respondents unlawful, nationwide State customs, patterns, policy and/or practices of systematic *institutional* discrimination in support of slavery, and genocide, a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights. Also consider this Application as a petition for certiorari, grant certiorari on the questions presented, treat the Application papers as merits briefing, and issue a merits decision as soon as practicable.

## INTRODUCTION

Commerce is a term of the largest import of transporting goods and the transportation of persons, both by land and by sea such as the transport of biblical Hebrew Israelites during the “Transatlantic Slave Trade” of August 1619. Early Congresses did, however, regulate biblical Natural blood Hebrew Israelite Kings,



Queens, Ministers etc., nationals (North America), now, dual American national

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<sup>1</sup> "And he said unto Abram, Know of a "SURETY" that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;" Genesis 15:13 (KJV)

<sup>2</sup> "And the Most High shall bring thee into Egypt again with ships, by the way whereof I speake unto thee, Thou shalt see it no more again: and there ye shall be sold unto your enemies for bondmen and bondwomen." Deuteronomy 28:68 (KJV)

republics (men, women, and children), descendants of the transatlantic slave trade, freeborn birth spiritually un-condemned in the several states of the union, domicile in the Kingdom of heaven right here on earth, described as so called "**BLACKS**," "**AFRICAN AMERICANS**" and/or "**AFRICANS etc.**," pursuant to their power

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<sup>3</sup> "And thou, even thyself, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies in the land which thou knowest not." Jeremiah 17:4 (KJV)

"to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and with Tribes." (Article I, Section 8, Clause 3). In 1794, 1800, and 1803, statutes were passed that restricted American participation in that nonreligious but nationality prophecy. No American shipyard could be used to build ships that would engage in the slave trade, nor could any ship sailing from an American port traffic in slaves abroad. Americans were also prohibited from investing in the slave trade. Finally, on Jan. 1, 1808—the slave trade was allegedly abolished by legal positive law and color of law. *See also mission* video at the White House. *See EXHIBIT M.*

The prophecies to Genesis 15:13 (KJV); Deuteronomy 28:68 (KJV); and Jeremiah 17:4 (KJV) against the Hebrew Israelite "SURETY" slaves that landed in



Jamestown, Virginia and other places around the world in 1619, descendants biblical curses expired in August 2019.

## JURISDICTION

On February 05, 2021 and February 12, 2021, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana issued successive orders denying (or having the effect of denying) a request for a permanent injunction. EXHIBIT C and EXHIBIT D, holding contrary to Petitioner's February 3, 2021, *See* EXHIBIT F, and February 7, 2021, *See* EXHIBIT E, successive removals, petitioner has not alleged any coherent claim that he is unable to enforce a right under any law providing for the equal civil rights of United States citizens (or persons). In the same orders, the court remanded the case to State Superior Court of Indiana, even though on February 16, 2021, petitioner filed MOTION to Stay the District Court's Remand Orders pending Appeal. App. 141. On February 18, 2021, District Court issued an Order denying petitioner's motion for stay pending appeal. *See* EXHIBIT B. Nonetheless, the court denied injunctive relief based solely on its understanding of this Court's decision in *Johnson v. Mississippi*, 421 U.S. 213, 219 (1975); (quoting *City of Greenwood v. Peacock*, 384 U.S. 808, 828 (1966)) instead of giving credent's and consideration to this court's decision in *Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain*, 542 U.S. 692, 697 (2004). On February 14, 2021, Petitioners filed their notice of appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 1291 and 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1), and on April 29, 2021, Petitioner's verified emergency motion for an injunction pending appeal, and a stay of any mandate for appeal to this court was filed in the Seventh Circuit. On May 3, 2021, Circuit Court



Judge Michael Y. Scudder, denied without prejudice that request for injunctive relief and a stay of mandate for appeal to this court to consideration by the merits panel in its review of appellant's initial brief. *See EXHIBIT A.* This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a).

## FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

### I. Procedural Background

Applicant-Appellant Minister Zakaryah Ahch Yashar'al ("hereafter" Minister Yashar'al or Applicant(s)), by the mighty power of G-d, I Am That I Am (Ahayah Ashar Ahayah) Exodus 3:13-14 (KJV) ("hereinafter" sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah), initiated this federal action on February 3, 2021 and February 7, 2021 with his Common Law Compulsory Counterclaim, move to intervene, and Exhibits. *See EXHIBIT G.*

On December 11, 2020, Respondents-Appellees, the City of Lawrence, the City of Lawrence Attorney Ashley Hopper ("hereinafter" Attorney Hopper), City of Lawrence Mayor Steve Collier ("hereinafter" Mayor Collier), Chief of Police Chief David Hofmann ("hereinafter" Chief Hofmann), Supervisor B. Raftee ("hereinafter" Supervisor Raftee), Offer S. Bishop ("hereinafter" Offer Bishop) of LPD, Agent Chris Eads ("hereinafter" Agent Eads) of City of Lawrence impound, Marion County Sheriff Kerry J. Forestal ("hereinafter" Sheriff Forestal) of MCSD, ("Collectively Respondents") after implementing and enforcing compelled systematic institutional "*race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality*," discriminative commerce *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops while commercial with an activity nexus to the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2)(3), in support of nationwide slavery, genocide, under



color of law against biblical Natural Hebrew Israelite, declared by Minister Yashar'al, and other similar situated persons, non-domestic, transient foreigner, foreign Natural blood Hebrew Israelites, Kings, Queens, Ministers, Elders, Ambassadors etc., of the well-known by all nations, biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Judah ("hereafter" Yahadah), and the Second March to Exodus Movement ("hereafter" SMTOEM), a non-domestic foreign state, domicile in the Kingdom of heaven right here on earth in disguise as so called "**BLACKS**," "**AFRICAN**

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<sup>4</sup> "And thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a byword, among all nations whither the Most Hight shall lead thee." Deuteronomy 28:37 (KJV)

**AMERICANS**" and/or "**AFRICANS** while lawfully traveling filed a civil traffic citation with the City of Lawrence municipal Clerk of court to in bad faith civilly prosecute and contempt Minister Yashar'al under color of law. Booking # 2030801, Gallery # 000000825905, Bond # 20201210063.

On December 12, 2020, Respondents Transferred the matter to Respondent Prosecutor Ryan Mears ("hereinafter" Respondent(s)) that filed the matter with the Marion County Clerk of Court under color of law as a criminal matter to maliciously and in bad faith criminally prosecute and contempt Minister Yashar'al. Case # 49G132012-CM-037250. On or around December 16, 2020, Respondents transferred the civil traffic matter to Marion County Superior court as a criminal matter. *See also biblical mission* at the White House video EXHIBIT M. On December 18, 2020, by special appearance and by limited appearance, Applicant-Petitioner filed his



Common Law Compulsory Counterclaim, with move to intervene, and Exhibits as his answers and defense. *See EXHIBIT G.*

On February 3, 2021, *See EXHIBIT F*, and February 7, 2021, *See EXHIBIT E*, by the mighty power of sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah, by special appearance and by limited appearance, without entering a plea, but reserving all biblical and fundamental, inherent unalienable rights and inalienable rights without prejudice, and without having an initial hearing and before trial, Minister Yashar'al had the matter removed with his 8 Count Verified Federal Common Law Vicarious liability Compulsory Complaint *See EXHIBIT G*, for all intentions and purposes, pursuant to include but not limited to biblical Law, the Law of Nations, Article 36 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR), Customary International Law (CIL), the United States Constitution, Federal Common Law, Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 (FSIA), and the Alien Tort Statute (ATS), 28 U.S.C. § 1330, 28 U.S.C. § 1331 federal question treaty to the United States Constitution treaty, and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 federal question treaty to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana.

Jurisdiction over the Common Law Vicarious liability Compulsory Complaint *See EXHIBIT G*, state-law claims via supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1337 treaty, 42 USC § 1983 treaty *et seq*, 28 U.S.C. § 1333 (a), 28 U.S. Code § 1455 pursuant to *Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain*, supported by Minister Yashar'al's 8 Count Verified Federal Common Law Vicarious liability Compulsory Complaint ("the Petition") Seeking Injunctive relief and/or Declaratory Relief ("the Petition") *See*



EXHIBIT G, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana on Wednesday February 3, 2020, and again on Sunday February 7, 2021, seeking to have *Terry v. Ohio* - 392 U.S. 1, 88 S. Ct. 1868 (1968) declared unconstitutionally enforced and as applied in violation of lawful fundamental nonreligious freedoms: worship, freedom of conscience, freedom of travel/movement, freedom of expression, freedom of speech, chilling the exercise of nonreligious biblical rights and First Amendment rights, freedom of association, freedom of disassociation communal prayer, rituals, and obligatory biblical international norm sincere and meaningful missions of special biblical actions and duties accepted by the civilized world and defined with a specificity comparable to the features of the 18th-century paradigms we have recognized. See *Cent.Bank of Denver, N.A. v. First Interstate Bank of Denver, N.A.*, 511 U.S. 164, 184(1994). The United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana has the ability to grant relief, but instead, on February 05, 2021 and February 12, 2021, issued orders denying (or having the effect of denying) a request for permanent injunction, and/or Declaratory relief, remanding the case to Superior Court of Indiana. See EXHIBIT C and See EXHIBIT D.

## II. Factual Background

On December 11, 2020, and recently April 19, 2021 the Respondents desired to implement unlawful nationwide custom, pattern, policy and/or practice of enforcing *Terry v. Ohio* - 392 U.S. 1, 88 S. Ct. 1868 (1968) traffic stops in support of nationwide slavery, genocide, and systematic *institutional “race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality”* discrimination against Natural blood Hebrew



Israelite, Minister Yashar'al and other Natural Hebrew Israelites; Ministers etc., nationals of the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM (North America), non-domestic foreign state, dual American national republics birth in the several states of the union, as applied to Minister Yashar'al and other similar situated persons domicile in the Kingdom of heaven right here on earth, disguise as

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<sup>5</sup> "But our citizenship is in heaven. And we eagerly await a Savior from there, the Messiah Jesus ("hereafter" Yashaya) Christ, 21 who, by the power that enables him to bring everything under his control, will transform our lowly bodies so that they will be like his glorious body." Philippians 3:20-21 (NKJV)

so called "BLACKS," "AFRICAN AMERICANS" and/or "AFRICANS etc," through federal Congressional Commerce Clause authority granted to that body of **CHECKS** and **BALANCES** by Article 1 §, Section 8, Clause 3, to the United States Constitution. Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, to the Constitution empowers Congress "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several states, and with the Indian Tribes." *See also biblical mission* at the White House video. See EXHIBIT M.

Minister Yashar'al and his traveling guess, Chief Ambassador, Minister, Elder, Consul Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyahuwd ("hereafter" Chief Ambassador, Minister or Consul Ammiyahuwd), Natural blood Hebrew Israelites with the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, non-domestic foreign state, dual (North America) National Republics, lawfully participating in the federally protected activity of traveling intrastate and/or interstate commerce with their lawful, biblical, spiritual tribal identifications, lawfully traveling in a personally



owned, Not-For-Hire, Not-For-Profit, Non-Commercial automobile household good 1998 Black Jeep Grand Cherokee household good, were unlawfully stopped, detained, and/or arrested, property unlawfully seized.

On April 19, 2021, Respondents-Appellees, the City of Lawrence municipalities, LPD, and Officer Bishop, Officer L. Marshal, and others of the City of Lawrence Police Department unlawfully stopped, detained, and searched Minister Ammiyahuwd and seized Minister Ammiyahuwd's personal owned, 2004 Dodge Stratus, not-for-hire, not for profit, non-commercial, automobile, transferring it to the Respondent, City of Lawrence municipality impound to collect unlawful commerce traffic while commercial proceeds from that property, binding individuals for the benefit of other individuals overlapping with the norms of state relationships in violation of Biblical Law of Natural Hebrew Israelites, the First Amendment, CIL etc., Law Of Nations official rights for infringements of ambassadorial rights, and of "safe conducts," failure to afford Article 36 VCCR for Vienna Convention rights to consular notification, and Federal Common Law, subject to "the most demanding test known to constitutional law," *Russell v. Lundergan-Grimes*, 784 F.3d 1037, 1050 (6th Cir. 2015) (cleaned up), which is rarely passed. *See Burson v. Freeman*, 504 U.S. 191, 200 (1992) ("[W]e readily acknowledge that a law rarely survives such scrutiny...."). "**Strict-scrutiny review is strict in theory but usually fatal in fact.**" *Bernal v. Fainter*, 467 U.S. 216, 219n.6 (1984) (cleaned up) (emphasis added).

Minister Yashar'al and his Attorney-in-fact, Consul Ammiyahuwd with lawfully endorsed Natural blood Hebrew Israelite declaration, *See EXHIBIT H*;



Affidavit of Sovereignty. *See EXHIBIT I*; with a biblical royal international "FLAG," tribal identifications. *See EXHIBIT J*; and *See EXHIBIT K*, automobile tags. *See EXHIBIT L*, endorsed by biblical Hebrew Israelite Chief Minister Ammiyhuwd, gave Respondents actual and constructive notice of Minister Yashar'al and his Elder, consul Ammiyhuwd's lawful, biblical and royal "*race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality*", the First Amendment fundamental right to nonreligious beliefs, right to freedoms of worship, freedom of conscience, freedom of travel/movement, freedom of expression, freedom of speech, chilling the exercise of biblical Natural rights and First Amendment rights, freedom of association, freedom of disassociation Sabbath, Holy Days and obligatory biblical international norm sincere and meaningful missions of special biblical actions and duties accepted by the civilized world and defined with a specificity comparable to the features of the 18th-century paradigms we have recognized invoking strict scrutiny.

**A. No progress efforts to amend the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution to allow Municipal and County agency nationwide custom, pattern, policy and/or practice of enforcing *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops in support of nationwide Discrimination, slavery or genocide.**

Minister Yashar'al and his Consul, Chief Minister, Ambassador etc., Ammiyhuwd of the well-known by all nations of the earth, biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, non-domestic foreign state Automobiles are Household Goods Under Law And UCC 9 PART 1. SHORT TITLE, APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS UCC § 9-109. Classification of Goods: "Consumer Goods"; "Equipment"; "Farm Products"; "Inventory". Goods are (1) "consumer goods used and bought for use primarily for personal, family or



household and nonreligious belief purposes. Relevant applicable stare decisis case cites relating directly to UCC 9-109: "Under UCC §9-109 there is a real distinction between goods purchased for personal use and those purchased for business use. The two are mutually exclusive and the principal use to which the property is put should be considered as determinative." *James Talcott, Inc. v Gee*, 5 UCC Rep Serv 1028; 266 Cal.App.2d 384, 72 Cal.Rptr. 168 (1968). "The classification of goods in UCC §9-109 are mutually exclusive." *McFadden v Mercantile-Safe Deposit & Trust Co.*, 8 UCC Rep Serv 766; 260 Md 601, 273 A.2d 198 (1971).

An Automobile purchased by Minister Yashar'al, his Consul, Chief Minister, Ambassador etc., Ammiyahud of the well-known by all nations of the earth, biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, and similar situated persons for the purpose of transporting Natural blood Israelites, Minister Yashar'al, his Consul, Chief Minister, Ambassador etc., Ammiyahud and others with the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, non-domestic foreign state as other similar situated persons from his place of employment are "consumer goods" as defined in UCC §9-109." *Mallicoat v Volunteer Finance & Loan Corp.*, 3 UCC Rep Serv 1035; 415 S.W.2d 347 (Tenn. App., 1966). "The provisions of UCC §2-316 of the Maryland UCC do not apply to sales of consumer goods (a term which includes automobiles, whether new or used, that are bought primarily for personal, family, or household use)." *Maryland Independent Automobile Dealers Assoc., Inc. v Administrator, Motor Vehicle Admin.*, 25 UCC Rep Serv 699; 394 A.2d 820, 41 Md App 7 (1978). Term "motor vehicle" means every



description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, and property, or property or cargo Used for commercial purposes.

**B. Ind. Code 26-1-9.1-102(a)(23) (Supp. 2001)**

The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit. Ind. Code 26-1-9.1-102(a)(23) (Supp. 2001) (defining "consumer goods" as "goods that are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family, or household purposes"). IN RE BARNES United States District Court, D Maine, on September 15, 1972 Bankruptcy No. BK 72-129ND, No. EK 72-13OND [9109] held the use of a vehicle by its owner for purposes of traveling to and from his employment is a personal, as opposed to a business use, as that term is used in UCC § 9-109(l), and the vehicle will be classified as consumer goods rather than equipment. California Vehicle Code (CVC) 260, makes it clear that a "commercial vehicle" is a motor vehicle of a type required to be registered under this code used or maintained for the transportation of persons for hire, compensation, or profit or designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property. (b) Passenger vehicles and house cars that are not used for the transportation of persons for hire, compensation, or profit are not commercial vehicles. This subdivision shall not apply to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 6700) of Division 3 (c) Any vanpool vehicle is not a commercial vehicle. "The term household goods" ... includes



everything about the house that is usually held and enjoyed therewith and that tends to the comfort and accommodation of the household. *Lawwill v. Lawwill*, 515 P. 2d 900, 903, 21 Ariz. App. 75" 19A Words and Phrases-Permanent Edition (West) pocket part 94. Cites Mitchell's Will below. "The definition of goods" includes an automobile." *Henson v Government Employees Finance & Industrial Loan Corp.*, 15 UCC Rep Serv 1137; 257 Ark 273, 516 S. W. 2d 1 (1974). "Bequest ... of such " household goods and effects" ... included not only household furniture, but everything else in the house that is usually held and used by the occupants of a house to lead to the comfort and accommodation of the household. State ex rel. *Mueller v. Probate Court of Ramsey County*, 32 N.W.2d 863, 867, 226 Minn. 346." 19A Words and Phrases - Permanent Edition (West) 514. "A soldier's personal automobile is part of his household goods [.]" *U.S. v Bomar*, C.A.5(Tex.), 8 F.3d 226, 235" 19 A Words and Phrases - Permanent Edition (West) pocket part 94.

"An automobile was part of testatrix' household goods" within codicil. *In re Mitchell's Will*, 38 N.Y.S.2d 673, 674, 675 [1942]." 19A Words and Phrases - Permanent Edition (West) 512. Cites *Arthur v Morgan*, supra. "[T]he expression ^ personal effects" clearly includes an automobile [.] " *In re Burnside's Will*, 59 N.Y.S.2d 829, 831 (1945). Cites *Hillhouse, Arthur*, and *Mitchell's Will*, supra. "[A] yacht and six automobiles were ' "personal belongings" and ~~ household effects! ]." *In re Bloomingdale's Estate*, 142 N.Y.S.2d 781, 782 (1955). There is a clear distinction between an automobile and a motor vehicle. An automobile has been defined as: "The word 'automobile' connotes a pleasure vehicle designed for the



transportation of persons on highways." *American Mutual Liability Ins. Co., vs. Chaput*, 60 A.2d 118, 120; 95 NH 200. While the distinction is made clear between the two as the courts have stated:

"A motor vehicle or automobile for hire is a motor vehicle, other than an automobile stage, used for the transportation of persons for which remuneration is received." *International Motor Transit Co. vs. Seattle*, 251 P. 120. "A motor vehicle or automobile for hire is a motor vehicle, other than an automobile stage, used for the transportation of persons for which remuneration is received." - *International Motor Transit Co. vs. Seattle*, 251 P. 120. The term 'motor vehicle' is different and broader than the word 'automobile'."- *City of Dayton vs. DeBrosse*, 23 NE.2d 647, 650; 62 Ohio App. 282. This Court in *Arthur v. Morgan*, 112 U.S. 495, 5 S.Ct. 241, 28 L.Ed. 825, held that carriages were properly classified as household effects, and we see no reason that automobiles should not be similarly disposed of." *Hillhouse v United States*, 152 F. 163, 164 (2nd Cir. 1907). 18 U.S. Code § 245(b)(2)(E). Federally protected activities states: Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, by force or threat of force willfully injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or interfere with— (2) any person because of his race, color, religion or national origin and because he is or has been—(E) traveling in or using any facility of interstate commerce.

### C. The Dormant Commerce Clause

The "Dormant Commerce Clause" refers to the safeguard prohibition, implicit in the Commerce Clause, States passing legislation that discriminates against or



excessively burdens Minister Yashar'al, his Consul, Chief Minister, Ambassador etc., Ammiyahuwd of the well-known by all nations of the earth, biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, and similar situated persons travel interstate and/or intrastate commerce and in this case, the Respondent's ultra-vires violations of international law as a matter of state policy. Of particular importance here, is the prevention of the Respondents protectionist policies that favor United States citizens or businesses at the expense of foreign non-citizens conducting commercial business within that state. The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits Respondent's discrimination on the basis of race and gender (and also alienage and national origin), when practiced by the government. *Attorney Gen. of N.Y. v. Soto-Lopez*, 476 U.S. 898, 902 (1986). The three main sources of power that Congress has used to this effect have been: its power under the Thirteenth Amendment (which prohibited slavery), its power over the federal purse, and its power to regulate interstate commerce. Congress's powers,

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<sup>6</sup> "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

under each of these sections is different both in terms of who may be prohibited from discriminating and also what kind of discrimination may be prohibited. Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment give Congress the power to abolish "all badges and incidents of slavery." ("We hold that [42 U.S.C.] § 1982 bars all racial discrimination, private as well as public, in the sale or rental of property, and that the statute, thus construed, is a valid exercise of the power of Congress to enforce



the Thirteenth Amendment.”). See *United States v. Cannon*, 750 F.3d 492, 505 (5th Cir. 2014) (ruling that § 249(a)(1) of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009, 18 U.S.C. § 249 (2012), is a constitutional exercise of congressional authority under Section Two); *United States v. Hatch*, 722 F.3d 1193, 1205–06 (10th Cir. 2013) (same); *United States v. Maybee*, 687 F.3d 1026, 1031 (8th Cir. 2012) (same); see also *United States v. Allen*, 341 F.3d 870, 884 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding that 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(2)(B) is a constitutional exercise of Congressional power under the Thirteenth Amendment); *United States v. Nelson*, 277 F.3d 164, 190–91 (2d Cir. 2002) (holding that 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(2)(B)’s “prohibition against private violence motivated by the victim’s race, religion, etc....is a constitutional exercise of Congress’s power under the Thirteenth Amendment”); *United States v. Nicholson*, 185 F. Supp. 2d 982, 991–92 (E.D. Wis. 2002) (holding that both 18 U.S.C. § 241, which criminalizes civil rights conspiracies, and 42 U.S.C. § 3631, the criminal section of the Fair Housing Act, are constitutional under Section Two). Nelson is a particularly salient case of an expansive interpretation of Section Two authority since the victim in that case was not Natural Hebrew Israelites, so called blacks of Noah Son Shem, but rather Ashkenaz of Noah Son

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<sup>7</sup> “These are the generations of “**SHEM**”: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood: <sup>11</sup> And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. <sup>12</sup> And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and begat Salah: <sup>13</sup> And Arphaxad lived after he begat Salah four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. <sup>14</sup> And Salah lived thirty years, and begat Eber: <sup>15</sup> And Salah lived after he begat Eber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. <sup>16</sup> And Eber lived four and thirty years, and begat Peleg: <sup>17</sup> And Eber lived after he begat Peleg four hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters. <sup>18</sup> And Peleg lived thirty years, and begat Reu: <sup>19</sup> And Peleg lived after he begat Reu two hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters. <sup>20</sup> And Reu lived two and thirty years, and begat Serug: <sup>21</sup> And Reu lived after he begat Serug two hundred and seven



years, and begat sons and daughters.<sup>22</sup> And Serug lived thirty years, and begat Nahor:<sup>23</sup> And Serug lived after he begat Nahor two hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.<sup>24</sup> And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and begat Terah:<sup>25</sup> And Nahor lived after he begat Terah an hundred and nineteen years, and begat sons and daughters.<sup>26</sup> And Terah lived seventy years, and begat **“ABRAM,”** Nahor, and Haran.” Genesis 11:10-26 (KJV).

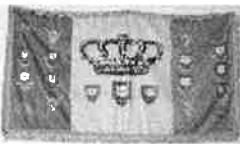
<sup>8</sup> “The **“SONS”** of **“JAPHETH;”** Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras. 3 And the sons of Gomer; **“ASHKENAZ”**, and Riphath, and Togarmah.” Genesis 10:2-3 (KJV).

<sup>9</sup> “And when **“ABRAM”** was ninety years old and nine, the Most High appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty G-d; walk before me, and be thou perfect.<sup>2</sup> And I will make my covenant between me and thee, and will multiply thee exceedingly.<sup>3</sup> And Abram fell on his face; and G-d talked with him, saying,<sup>4</sup> As for me, behold, my covenant is with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many nations.<sup>5</sup> Neither shall thy name any more be called **“ABRAM”**, but thy name shall be **“ABRAHAM”**; for a father of many **“NATIONS”** have I made thee.” Genesis 17:8-5 (KJV)

Japhet son Gomer in disguise as Jew-ish. Nelson, 277 F.3d at 177-80. Because Respondent’s private discrimination is based on Petitioner’s *“race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality”* viewed as a continuation of the harms of slavery, Congress has the power to prohibit Respondents in their individual capacity, private discrimination based on race, forcing Minister Yashar’al and Chief Minister Ammiyahuwd to choose between the exercising of their nonreligious belief and avoiding punishment. *Soto-Lopez*, 476 U.S. at 903. A law that burdens the right to travel is unconstitutional “[a]bsent a compelling state interest.” *Dunn v. Blumstein*, 405 U.S. 330, 342 (1972). Similarly, it would be unlawful for that State of Indiana to discriminate on the basis of a person’s religious or nonreligious belief, prohibition under the First Amendment. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. First Amendment.



Respondent's ultra-vires *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops in support of nationwide slavery, genocide, and systematic *institutional "race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality"* discrimination against Natural Hebrew Israelites Minister Yashar'al, his Consul, Chief Minister, Ambassador etc., Ammiyhuwd and others with the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM raise questions under the dormant Commerce Clause, which is more often litigated in the commercial context consistent with violations of Restatement (Third) of the Foreign Relations Law of the United States specifically dealing with the international law of human rights §§ 701, § 702 and 703. Protection of Persons (Natural and Juridical)."  
Although the Commerce Clause "is framed as a positive grant of power to Congress," this Court has "long held that this Clause also prohibits state laws that unduly restrict interstate commerce." *Tenn. Wine & Spirits Retailers Ass'n v. Thomas*, 139 S. Ct. 2449, 2459 (2019).[7] If a state law affirmatively discriminates against interstate transactions, it is presumptively invalid, passing constitutional muster only if its "purpose could not be served as well by available nondiscriminatory means." *See Maine v. Taylor*, 477 U.S. 131, 138 (1986); *see also Granholm v. Herald*, 544 U.S. 460 (2005). Respondents have an unlawful nationwide custom, pattern, policy and/or practice of enforcing *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops in support of nationwide slavery, genocide, and systematic *institutional "race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality"* discrimination. If a law is nondiscriminatory, courts require that the law's benefits to the state exceed its burden on interstate commerce. *See Taylor*, 477 U.S. at 138. But the dormant



Commerce Clause doctrine admits two exceptions: (i) state laws authorized by valid federal laws, and (ii) “STATES ACTING AS “MARKET PARTICIPANTS,” which covers distribution of state benefits and the actions of state-owned businesses. *See Ne. Bancorp v. Bd. of Governors of Fed. Reserve Sys.*, 472 U.S. 159, 174 (1985); *White v. Mass. Council of Constr. Emp’rs*, 460 U.S. 204, 206–08 (1983). Dormant Commerce Clause analysis is fact-intensive, especially when the balancing test for nondiscriminatory laws is applied. *See Pike v. Bruce Church*, 397 U.S. 137, 139–42 (1970).

The right to travel “has been variously assigned to the Privileges and Immunities Clause of Art. IV, to the Commerce Clause, and to the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Id.* (citations omitted); *see also Jones v. Helms*, 452 U.S. 412, 418 (1981) (“Although the textual source of this right has been the subject of debate, its fundamental nature has consistently been recognized by this Court.”). This Court has also stated that the right is “part of the ‘liberty’ protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *City of Chicago v. Morales*, 527 U.S. 41, 53 (1999) (plurality opinion). The Free Exercise Clause bars Respondent’s ultra-vires actions of coercing and compelling Minister Yashar’al to conform to Respondents’s unlawful State custom, pattern, policy and/or practices of enforcing commerce systematic *institutional “race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality”* discriminative *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops in support of nationwide slavery, and genocide as applied to Minister Yashar’al, Natural blood Hebrew Israelites with the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the



SMTOEM, a non-domestic foreign state as other similar situated persons in violation of their sincere nonreligious beliefs. Pursuant to Indiana Constitution Preamble treaty, Respondents have agreed with and have contracted with the biblical authority of sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah, "TO THE END, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; WE, the People of the State of Indiana, grateful to ALMIGHTY G-D for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution. Indiana Constitution.

#### **REASONS FOR GRANTING THE APPLICATION**

##### **I. Defendants Have Demonstrated a Clear Entitlement to Injunctive Relief Because the lawful and Legal Rights at Issue Are Indisputably Clear**

A Circuit Justice may issue an injunction when there is a "significant possibility" that the Court would take the case on appeal and reverse, and where "there is a likelihood that irreparable injury will result if relief is not granted." *Am. Trucking Ass'ns, Inc. v. Gray*, 483 U.S. 1306, 1308 (1987) (Blackmun, J., in chambers). Because the issuance of an injunction grants judicial intervention that has been withheld by lower courts, the legal rights at issue must be "indisputably clear." *Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC*, 507 U.S. 1301, 1301 (1993) (Rehnquist, C.J., in chambers) (citation omitted). An injunction in this case is essential to protect the integrity of the federal Commerce Clause. The standards for injunctive relief are satisfied. If this Court does not intervene, the ultra-vires and "outrageous governmental conduct of Respondents will continue to deprive Petitioner of their



right to equal protection. Granting emergency relief is necessary to avoid "making the courts appear partisan, destabilizing the federal commerce clause, and undermining the power of the people's ability to worship and to exercise lawful, spiritual, universal, and obligatory international norm sincere and meaningful missions of special biblical actions and duties accepted by the civilized world and defined with a specificity comparable to the features of the 18th-century paradigms we have recognized while lawfully traveling in a personal owned, not-for-hire, not for profit, non-commercial, automobile. Simply put, the current version of commerce *Terry v. Ohio* imposes unconstitutional traffic stops while commercial with an activity nexus to the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2)(3), to collect commerce traffic while commercial proceeds from that property as applied to Minister Yashar'al other Natural blood Hebrew Israelites in disguise as so called "**BLACKS**," "**AFRICAN AMERICANS**" and/or "**AFRICANS etc.**," without consent and it threatens hundreds more with imminent restriction in support of unlawful nationwide slavery, genocide, and systematic *institutional "race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality"* discrimination. The circumstances remain exigent.

A. The City of Lawrence, LPD, City of Lawrence impound, and MCSD agency's Actions Offend Separation of Powers Principles, Violate the Commerce Clause, Dormant Clause, and the Equal Protection Clause, where uniquely federal interests are involved and Guarantee Traffic Chaos

Minister Yashar'al, a Natural blood Hebrew Israelites to the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SM'TOEM, a non-domestic foreign state as other similar situated persons of foreign states nonreligious belief "Laws of the



Holy Bible", and Common law claims for violations of CIL arising under the "Laws of the United States" for § 1331 general federal question jurisdiction and within Article III, where such claims or defenses implicate uniquely federal interests, such as foreign relations. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana have the common law power to recognize and thus provide remedies to Minister Yashar'al, a Natural blood Hebrew Israelite to the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, a non-domestic foreign state as for the Respondents CIL violations where the same uniquely federal interests are involved, notwithstanding the lack of a statutory basis for such claims. The Congress implicitly authorize claims against the government and private claims against Respondents due to its understanding when it enacted § 1331 that the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana would use its CIL and common law powers to provide remedies for this nonreligious belief and federal common law claim. "A state violates international law if, as a matter of state policy, it practices, encourages, or condones\*\*\*systematic racial discrimination." *Kadic v. Kradžić*, 70 F.3d 232, 240(2d Cir.1995)(emphasis added) (quotation marks omitted). This court in *Sosa* held federal courts do not need explicit authorization to apply customary international law when adjudicating cases before them. See *Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain*, 542 U.S. 692, 762-63 (2004) (Breyer, J., concurring in part and concurring in judgment) ("criminal courts of many nations combine civil and criminal proceedings, allowing those injured... to recover damages... [and] universal criminal jurisdiction necessarily contemplates a significant degree of civil tort



recovery"); *United States v. The Spanish Smack Paquete Habana*, 189 U.S. 453, 463–64 (1903); *The Paquete Habana*, 175 U.S. 677, 700, 711, 714 (1900); *Sarei v. RioTinto PLC*, 671 F.3d 736, 743–44, 747, 749, 763–67 (9th Cir. 2011); *Flomo v. Firestone Nat. Rubber Co.*, 643 F.3d 1013, 1019 (7th Cir. 2011); *Weisshaus v. Swiss Bankers Ass'n*, 225 F.3d 191 (2d Cir. 2000); *Hilao v. Estate of Marcos*, 103 F.3d 767, 777 (9th Cir. 1996) (regarding command responsibility); *Kadic v. Karadzic*, 70 F.3d 232, 242–43 (2d Cir. 1995); *Linder v. Portocarrero*, 963 F.2d 332, 336–37 (11th Cir. 1992); *Warfaa v. Ali*, 33 F. Supp. 3d 653 (E.D. Va. 2014); *Yousuf v. Samantar*, 2012 WL 3730617 (E.D. Va. 2012); *Estate of Rodriguez v. Drummond Co.*, 256 F. Supp. 2d 1250, 1259–61 (N.D. Ala. 2003); *Presbyterian Church of Sudan v. Talisman Energy, Inc.*, 244 F. Supp. 2d 289, 310–11, 320–25 (S.D.N.Y. 2003); *Barrueto v. Larios*, 205 F. Supp.2d 1325, 1333 (S.D. Fla. 2002); *Mehinovic v. Vuckovic*, 198 F. Supp. 2d 1322, 1350–52 (N.D. Ga. 2002); *Doe v. Islamic Salvation Front*, 993 F. Supp. 3, 5, 8 (D.D.C. 1998); *Xuncax v. Gramajo*, 886 F. Supp. 162, 171–72 (D. Mass. 1995); *Dills v. Hatcher*, 69 Ky. 606 (1869); *Ferguson v. Loar*, 68 Ky. 689, 692–95 (1869); *Lewis v. McGuire*, 66 Ky. 202, 203 (1867); *Terrill v. Rankin*, 65 Ky. 453, 457–62 (1867); *Christian Cty. Court v. Rankin & Tharp*, 63 Ky. 502, 505–06 (1866); PAUST, ET AL., supranote 3, at 734–35; PAUST, supranote 17, at 226–27, 291 nn.488–91, 293 n.503, 313 n.581; JEAN-MARIE HENCKAERTS & LOUISE DOSWALD-BECK, 1 CUSTOMARY HUMANITARIAN LAW: RULES 554–55 (ICRC 2005) (stating that individual civil liability is possible in many countries); WILLIAM WINTHROP, MILITARY LAW AND PRECEDENTS 780 n.31 (2d ed. 1920);



supranote 12 and accompanying text; see also Rome Statute of the ICC, *supra* note 3, art. 75(2); CAT, *supranote* 44, art. 14(1); ICCPR, *supra* note 41, arts. 2(3)(a), 14(1), 50 (regarding the express mandate, in self-executing language that was approved by the United States, that all of the provisions of the ICCPR “shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions”); Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217 (III) A, U.N. Doc. A/RES/217(III) (Dec. 10, 1948), art. 8; General Comment No. 24, *supranote* 15, ¶¶ 11–12 (regarding the right of access to courts and to an adequate remedy).

**B. *Sosa* Does Not Prohibit Injunctive Relief and Supports Intervention Under These Circumstances**

Respondents seeks nothing less than to usurp the biblical authority of the mighty sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah, prophecies and the constitutional authority of the Congress by imposing unlawful specified experiment of commerce *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops while commercial with an activity nexus to the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2)(3), in support of nationwide United States and State slavery, genocide, and systematic *institutional* “race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality” discrimination against biblical and spiritual by Natural blood Hebrew Israelites in disguise as so called “**BLACKS**,” “**AFRICAN AMERICANS**” and/or “**AFRICANS** etc.”. See video at the White House. EXHIBIT L.

Respondents’ actions offend the Constitution and pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the United States domestic relations process. By implementing commerce *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops while commercial with an activity nexus to the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2)(3), redefining the Commerce Clause



requirements, regulating Natural blood Hebrew Israelite Kings and Queens (North America), Minsters, Ambassadors etc., nationals and similar situated persons of the well-known by all nations of the earth, the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, a non-domestic foreign state, Respondents violates core separation-of-powers principles, intrudes on the power of Congress under the United States Constitution, and offends the guarantee of equal protection. To protect the federal interests at stake and restore the status quo established by the Congress, Petitioner urge the Court to prohibit Respondents from implementing commerce *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops while commercial with an activity nexus to the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2)(3), thereby subjecting Minsters, Ambassadors etc., of the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe, Yahadah, and the SMTOEM and other similar situated persons to arbitrary and disparate standards for lawfully exercising their nonreligious fundamental right to interstate and/or intrastate travel/movement while conducting lawful, spiritual, universal, and obligatory international norm sincere and meaningful mission of special biblical actions and duties accepted by the civilized world and defined with a specificity comparable to the features of the 18<sup>th</sup> century paradigms we have recognized while lawfully traveling in a personal owned, not-for-hire, not for profit, non-commercial, automobile and prohibit them from further interfering with the exercising of his First Amendment rights to spiritual belief, freedom of conscience, freedom of movement, expressions, freedom of speech, freedom of association, from assembling together to exercise their sincerely held nonreligious but spiritual beliefs of



assembling themselves together to worship, prepare for exodus and to exodus by the mighty power of sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah and prophecy of the Holy Bible.

**II. THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA VIOLATED PETITIONERS' FIRST AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS BY DEPRIVING PETITIONERS OF THEIR RIGHT TO EXERCISE NONRELIGIOUS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT AND RIGHT TO PETITION, WITHOUT THE REQUISITE DUE PROCESS**

This record shows Minister Yashar'al and other similar situated persons/Ambassadors/Ministers etc, non-domestic, transient foreigners of biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM by blood, with their biblical, royal international "FLAG," Natural blood Hebrew Israelite declaration, See EXHIBIT H; Affidavit of Sovereignty. See EXHIBIT I; with a biblical royal international "FLAG," tribal identifications. See EXHIBIT J; and EXHIBIT K, automobile tags. See EXHIBIT L, domicile in the Kingdom of heaven right here on earth are committed to following sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah's

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<sup>4</sup> "For the kingdom is the Most High's: and He is the "governor among the nations." Psalm 22:28 (KJV)

commandants in righteousness and in truth, protecting the well-being of their congregants, in both word and deed, even as he seek to avail himself of the same rights of International ratione personae (personal) immunity, and dual International ratione materiae (functional) immunity by default as the United States has conferred on other Kingdoms/Nations, tribes and individuals, prohibition



of Minister Yashar'al and other similar situated persons/Ambassadors/Ministers *etc*, non-domestic, transient foreigners exercising the most cherished nonreligious belief and Natural blood Hebrew Israelite "*race/ethnicity, alienage, national origin and nationality*," freedom of travel/movement, freedom of conscience, freedom expressions, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of disassociation with the chilling the exercise of First Amendment rights in violation of the Law Of Nations that creates official rights for infringements of ambassadorial rights, and of "safe conducts," in violation of lawful federal common law *ratione personae* (personal) immunity, and federal common law *ratione materiae* (functional) immunity pursuant to *jus sanguinis* (right of blood) and *Jus Soli* (right of birth)—*i.e.*, to worship sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah in obedience in fulfillment of the fundamental purpose for their existence— exercise of spiritual, universal, biblical and obligatory international norm sincere and meaningful mission of special biblical actions and duties accepted by the civilized world and defined with a specificity comparable to the features of the 18th-century paradigms we have recognized to include but not limited to discerning and the interpreting Prophecies, delivering warnings from sovereign Supreme Being and ruler Ahayah to modern day pharaohs and to the world. *See also* mission video at the White House.

#### EXHIBIT L.

- A. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana foreclosed any and all meaningful review of Petitioners' claims.



The evidence before this Court strongly supports the conclusion that Respondents are unfairly wielding commerce *Terry v. Ohio* traffic stops while commercial with an activity nexus to the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2)(3), redefining the Commerce Clause requirements to impose unlawful stringent specified experiment of commerce traffic stops while commercial-activity on Minister Yashar'al, a biblical Israelite national ambassador etc., of the biblical Nation/Kingdom, Tribe of Yahadah, and the SMTOEM, a foreign state with a Natural blood Hebrew Israelite declaration, EXHIBIT H; Affidavit of Sovereignty. See EXHIBIT I; with a biblical royal international "FLAG," tribal identifications. See EXHIBIT J; and EXHIBIT K, automobile tags. See EXHIBIT L, as a non-domestic, transient foreigner, lawful biblical Israelites, with biblical immunity declared and self-executed by *jus sanguinis* (right of blood), a dual American National Republic with a United States of America, several states of the union "FLAG," pursuant to Section 101(a)(21) treaty of the INA and 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a) (14)(21) treaty.

Section 101(a)(21) defines the term "national" as "a person owing permanent allegiance to a state." 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a) (14)(21) As used in this chapter—(14) The term "foreign state" includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states. (21) The term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a) (14)(21) "(1) If executed without the United States: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury